YAKOVLEV, N. N.

SHUL'GIN, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich; YAKOVLEV, N.N., otvetstvennyy red.; PROTOPOPOV, V.S., red.; SOLOVEYCHIK, A.A., tekhn.red.

[Thermal conditions of soils] Temperaturnyi rezhim pochvy. Leningrad, Gidrometeorol. izd-vo, 1957. 241 p. (MIRA 11:2)
(Soil temperature)

YAKOVLEV, N.N.

11-7-9/23

AUTHOR: Yakovlev, N.N.

TITLE: "Discovery of Machaeridia Representative from Novaya Zemlya" (Nakhodka predstavitelya machaeridia s Novoy Zemli)

PERIODICAL: "Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR", Seriya Geologicheskaya, 1957, No. 7, pp. 106-107, (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In 1955, the author obtained several problematic specimens of the Lower Paleozoic from V.N. Smirnov (Institute of Artic Geology). The author assumed that these specimens, found at the Promyslov river of Novaya Zemlya belonged to the species of Machaeridia. The cone-shaped body is covered with tile-like plates, which form the outer skeleton. The plates are arranged in vertical rows, somewhat alternating with regard to the adjoining rows. Sofar, Machaeridia were known in the USSR from the Lower Silurian of the Baltic area. The Machaeridia discovered in Novaya Zemlya belong to a different kind than the specimen found in the Baltic.
The article contains 1 photograph.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Arctic Geology. (Institut geologii Arktiki)
SUBMITTED: October 25, 1956
AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 1/1

YAKOVLEV, N.N.

Sea lilies from the lower Carboniferous of the Donets Basin. Geol.sbor. [Lvov] no.7/8:417-420 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut, Leningrad.

(Donets Basin--Crinoidea, Fossil)

YAKOVLEV, Nikolay Nikolayevich; GEKER, R.F., otv. red.

[The organism and its environment; articles on the paleoecology of invertebrates, 1913-1960] Organizm i sreda; sta'i po paleoekologii bespozvonochnykh, 1913-1960 gg. 2., dop. izd. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1964. 146 p. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Yakovlev).

YAKOVLEV, N.N.

Metabolism of γ-aminobutyric acid in the cerebral hemispheres during muscular activity of varying duration. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 35 no.2:175-187 '63. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fizicheskoy kul'tury.

YAKOVLEV, N.N.; LESHKEVICH, L.G.; ROGOZKIN, V.A.; CHAGOVETS, N.R.

Adaptation of middle-aged and elderly persons to strenuous muscular activity. Fiziol. zhur. 49 no.9:1067-1070 S '63. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Sektor biokhimii Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta fizicheskoy kul'tury, Leningrad.

YAKOVLEV, N.N.

Effect of vitamin B_{15} on the biochemical processes in muscular activity. Vop. med. khim. 11 no.1:44-50 Ja-F '65.
(MIRA 18:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fizicheskoy kul'tury, Leningrad.

YAKOVLEV, N.N.

Interesting cases of the gemmation of solitary Carboniferous Rugosa corals in the Donets Basin. Paleont. zhur. no.1:147-148 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

YAKOVLEV, N.N.; VOL'NOV, N.I.; LESHKEVICH, L.G.

Effect of pangamic acid, methionine, and a mixture of gluconate and glycin on the metabolism in a heart muscle and the electrocardiography of muscular activity. Ukr.biokhim.zhur. 37 no.5:818-835 '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fizicheskoy kul'tury, Leningrad.

YAKOVLEV, N.N.

Reviews and bibliography. Fiziol.zhur. 51 no.7:903-904 '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

YAKOVLEV, Nikolay Nikolayevich; GLUSHCHENKO, Viktor Grigor'yevich; LADYZHENSKIY, B.N., retsenzent

[Steel production in small converters] Proizvodstvo stali v malykh konverterakh. Moskva, Metallurgiia, 1965. 142 p. (MIRA 18:7)

KRASNOVA, A.F.; YAKOVLEV, N.N.

Connection between the adenosinetriphosphatase activity of myosin and the content of free thiol groups in it. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 34 no.3:428-434 '62. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fizicheskoy kul'tury, Leningrad.

YAKOVLEV, N.N.

Effect of phenamine and bromides on the gamma aminobutyric acid metabolism in the cerebral hemispheres following muscular activity. Ukr. biokhim. zhur. 37 no.3:410-419 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fizicheskoy kul'tury.

YAKOVLEV, N.N.; ALPAT'YEV, A.M.; BESSONOVA, Ye.V.; RUDENKO, A.I.

Droughts in the U.S.S.R. and ways for overcoming them by agroclimatic knowledge. Zemledelie 26 no.3:14-20 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut rasteniyevodstva.

14(6) SOV/112-59-1-450

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1959, Nr 1, pp 60-61 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Yakovlev, N. P.

TITLE: Approximate Design of a Single-Raise Valve-Type Gate

PERIODICAL: Tr. Saratovsk. in-ta mekhaniz. s. kh., 1957, Nr 11, Vol 1, pp 209-216

ABSTRACT: Construction of a valve-type gate (a thin-wall lens-shaped pipe with a single mechanical hoisting device) is briefly described. The gate structure is solved analytically with the assumption that the gate has three supports: two outer hinges and the raising-rod hinge. This reduces the entire spatial figure to a statically determinate form and provides a safety factor due to the fact that the joint functioning of all hinges is not taken into account. The gate is economical in construction and convenient in operation.

N.M.S.

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YAKOVLEV, Nikolay Pavlovich, inzh.

A new installation for the control of hydraulic impact in pipelines. Khidrotekh i melior 7 no.2:39-42 '62.

YAKOVLEV, N.P., inzh.

Studying the corrosion of hot-water pipelines. Vod. i san. tekh. no.11:28-33 N '63. (MIRA 17:1)

YAKOVLEV, N.P., inzh. (Saratov)

Formation of air accumulations in the bends of pressure pipelines and their effect on flow. Vod. i san. tekh. no.12:18-21 D '63 (MIRA 18:2)

YAKOVLEV N. V.

Yakovlev N. V., "The Problem of Choosing a Feeding Regulator for the Boilers of the River Fleet," in the collection Silovyye ustanovki na sudakh rechnogo flota [Power-plants on the Vessels of the River Fleet], Moscow/Leningrad, Vodtransizdat, 1953, Pages 85-93, 6 figures.

Yakovlev, N. V., Frid, N. Y. and Gindlin, I. M. (Moscow Cold Store No. 12; State Institute for Designing Enterprises of the Refrigerating Industry): "Automation and Control at the Moscow No. 12 Cold Store" /English - 8 pages/

report presented at the International Inst. of Refrigeration (IIR), Annual Meetings of Commissions 3,4, and 5, Moscow, 3-6 Sep 1958.

YAKOVLEV, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; CHICHIKOV, N.V., red.; GROMOV, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Operation of refrigerating systems]Ekspluatatsiia kholodil'nykh ustanovok. Moskva, Gostorgizdat, 1962. 144 p. (MIRA 15:9)

(Refrigeration and refrigerating machinery)

YAKOVLEV, N.V., inzh.

Simplest method for capacity control of compressors. Khol.tekh. 41 no.1:50-51 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

3(5) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1910

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Dal'nevostochnyy filial, Vladivostok. Institut geografii.

Materialy po fizicheskoy geografii yuga Dal'nego Vostoka; Prikhankayskaya ravnina i prilegayushchiye k ney rayony Primorskogo kraya (Physical Geography of the Southern [Soviet] Far East; Khanka Plain and Adjacent Areas of the Primorskiy Kray) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1958, 299 p. 1,300 copies printed.

Resp. Eds.: B.P. Kolesnikov, Doctor of Biological Sciences, G.D. Rikhter, Doctor of Geographical Sciences, Professor, and V.V. Nikol'skaya, Candidate of Geographical Sciences; Ed. of Publishing House: P.K. Kavun; Tech. Ed.: Ye. V. Makuni.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for geographers interested in the physical geography of the Primorskiy Kray (Maritime Province).

COVERAGE: These articles deal with various aspects of the physical geography of the Primorskiy Kray, particularly the Suyfunc-Khankayskaya plain. A paleogeographic study of the Ussuri valley

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is given, as is a general treatment of the hydrography and climate of the Prikhankayskaya (Khankay) plain. Information is provided on the non-metallic minerals of the plain and the rocks available for construction purposes. References accompnay each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (GB325.A45)

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YAKOVLEV, N. V., Assistant

"On the Problems Concerning the Method Employed in the Precision Measurement of Angles in Municipal Triangulation of First Order".

report presented at a Scientific-Technical Conference at Moscow Inst. of Geodesy, Aerial Photography and Cartography Engineers, 24-26 April 1958.
(Geodeziya i kartografiya, no. 6, pp. 78-79, 1958)

SHESMINTSEV, M.A.; YAKOVLEV, N.V.

High-illuminance mirror-lens systems used for image transmission.
Opt.-mekh.prom. 25 no.5:24-25 My '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Optical instruments)

3(4) SOV/154-59-3-8/19

AUTHOR: Yakovlev, N. V., Assistant

TITLE: On Observations of Directions at Triangulation Stations (O nablyudenii napravleniy na punktakh triangulyatsii)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Geodeziya i aerofotos"yemka, 1959, Nr 3, pp 87 - 98 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On the strength of investigations made the following is stated. The problem of the presentation of observation results at a station in the form of a series of directions with equal accuracy has numerous solutions. Their number increases with the increase of the number of directions in this point. All known methods for large-precise angle measurements by means of which a number of directions can be obtained with equal accuracy at the station are exceptions from the general solution of this problem according to formula (1). Thus, possibilities for the development and application of such observations arise (with the same or a different number of directions in the groups) which, if applied to concrete working conditions, may prove more suitable than the known methods of angle measurement with regard to an increased accuracy of the observation results as well as from the economic

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point of view. This fact is of extraordinary importance for the observation of stations with a great number of directions. The aforementioned simple rules for the calculation of equalized directions of a station and the formulas (13) to (17) for the estimation of the accuracy of the surveying results are of a general nature. They may be applied to any method of angle measurement (by means of which the observation results can be given in the form of a number of directions of equal accuracy). This holds equally true of the known methods as well as of those which may be obtained according to the theorem for formula (1) which has been proved in this place. The author pleads for an abandonment of the unsystematic classification of the directions into groups as it is practiced now. In practice it is possible in all cases of the classification of directions in groups to obtain a number of directions of equal accuracy and to estimate correctly the accuracy of the angle measurement results according to formulas (13) to (17). There are 2 tables, and 9 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

On Observations of Directions at Triangulation Stations SOV/154-59-3-8/19

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii (Moskow Institute of Geodetic, Aerial Survey and Cartographic Engineers)

SUBMITTED: October 22, 1958

Card 3/3

YAKOVLEV, N.V.

TITLE: Scientific-technical Conference of the MIIGA i K in 1959 (Nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya MIIGA i K 1959 g.)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Geodeziya i aerofotos"yemka, 1959, Nr 3, pp 144 - 146 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The periodic scientific-technical conference of the Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii (Moscow Institute of Geodetic, Aerial Survey and Cartographic Engineers) was held on April 22-24, 1959, with the participation of 500 persons. 31 Lectures were delivered. The introductory speech was held by Professor A. A. Izotov. Candidate of Philosophical Sciences A. I. Ivanov lectured on "The Outstanding Work of Materialistic Philosophy"; Candidate of Technical Sciences A. V. Kondrashkov on "Radioelectronics and Geodesy"; Candidate of Technical Sciences G. V. Bagratuni on "Accuracy of the Solution of the Inverse Position Computation With Coordinates of Different Geodetic Systems"; Candidate of Technical Sciences P. F. Shokin reported on "Gravimetry in Today's Stage of Development"; Candidate of Technical Sciences

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V. D. Bol'shakov on "Investigation of the Rules Governing the Distribution of Errors When Generalizing the Relief in Photography"; Post-graduate Student Yu. V. Kokhov on "The Influence of the Rounding Error on the Accuracy of Solutions of Linear Equation Systems". Post-graduate Student N. D. Drozdov reported "On the Solution of Linear Systems in the Compensation of Geodetic Nets". Docent V. M. Korolevtsev dealt with "The Experience in the Application of Parallactic Polygonometry With Short Basis and Constant Vertical Basis". Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences A. M. Faynzil'berg lectured on "Some Integrals From the Theory of Surfaces and Their Application to the Mechanics of Artificial Earth Satellites"; Candidate of Technical Sciences A. S. Valuyev on "The Stereocomparator With Correctors". Assistant M. I. Burov spoke on "Photogrammetric Method of Determining the Altitudes of Luminous Clouds". Candidate of Technical Sciences N. K. Veselovskiy reported on "The Generalization of the Formulae for the Plane Aerial Survey and the Altitudinal Aerial Survey". Candidate of Technical Sciences B. N. Rodionov and Candidate of Technical Sciences N. P. Zakaznov

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dealt with "Central Shutters of Band Type Aerial Cameras". Candidate of Technical Sciences B. N. Rodionov spoke on the "Stroboscopic Collimator Visor"; Engineer V. V. Zerkhov reported on a "Computing Gear for the Automatic Entry of the Airplane in the Aerial Photography Path". Post-graduate Student Yu. N. Kuznetsov spoke on the "Application of the Instantaneous Photography for Aerial Camera Testing". Assistant Ye. P. Arshanov spoke on the "Computation of the Aerial Camera Constants"; Engineer V. I. Grushin, Chief Technician of the Geotekhkontora Gosplana RSFSR on "Some Results and Tasks Related to Large-scale Phototheodolite Surveying Operations"; Doctor of Technical Sciences V. I. Sukhov on "The Problem Concerning the Contents of the New Map on the Scale of 1 : 2500000"; Doctor of Technical Sciences A. I. Preobrazhenskiy on "Mineral Deposits in the USSR and Their Reproduction on Economic Maps"; Assistant S. S. Sudakova on the "Method of Geographic Investigation on the Field During the Preparatory Editorial Work on the Cartographing Object (From the Working Experience Acquired by the Meshcherskaya ekspeditsiya (Meshcherskaya Expedition of the MIIGA i K 1958)".

Assistant A. S. Tolstoukhov dealt with "The Problem of Improving the Relief Representation of a Flat Inhabited Territory on the Topographic Map on the Scale of 1 : 10000". Candidate of Technical Sciences Yu. S. Bilich spoke on "Maps of Cultivated Areas in the Comprehensive Atlantes of the Oblast'". Candidate of Technical Sciences L. I. Men'shikov dealt with "A. S. Popov - Scientist, Inventor, Pedagogist (On the 100th Birthday of A. S. Popov)". Senior Lecturer N. V. Yakovlev lectured on "Mirror Lens Objectives With Great Luminous Intensity". Professor I. G. Sarkin reported on "The Problem of Compensating the Variations and the Increase of Accuracy in the Measurement of Physical Quantities". Candidate of Technical Sciences V. A. Afanas'yev dealt with "Methods of Measuring Investigations Concerning Optical Main Characteristics of Aerial Camera Objectives With Dropping Atmospheric Pressure and Temperature". Engineer V. M. Nazarov lectured on "Vertical Axis Systems of High-precision Optical Theodolites". Assistant V. S. Usov spoke on "Sighting by the Aid of Telescopes With Zone Plates". Post-graduate Student P. P. Zakharov dealt with "The Automation of Measurements on a Pair of Stereoscopic Pictures". At the Plenary Session held on April 24 the Chief of the Glavnoye upravleniye geodezii i kartografii MVD SSSR (Chief Administration of Geodesy and Cartography of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR), A. N. Baranov lectured on "The Seven-year Plan and the Development of Topographic-geodetic and Cartographic Work".

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3(4) SOV/154-59-4-5/17

AUTHOR: Yakovlev, N. V., Assistant

TITLE: Improved Programs for Observations According to the Method of the Symmetrical Combinations of Three Directions (Usovershenstvovannyye programmy dlya nablyudeniy po sposobu simmetrichnykh kombinatsiy trekh napravleniy).(With Equalization of the Directions)(pri uravnivanii napravleniy)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Geodeziya i aerofotos"-yemka, 1959, Nr 4, pp 43 - 51 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The method was developed under the control of Professor A. I. Durnev and was published for the first time in the treatise (Ref 7). Here this method is greatly improved. There (Ref 7) the efficiency of direction measurements at the triangulation stations in single groups with three directions each was proved and the respective programs for angle measurements were given. These programs comprise the collected material of one station in the form of a number of directions of equal accuracy with a good approximation. But not quite accurate, since the equalization at the stations is made according to angles while the directions are measured independently. According to the demands for a precise equali-

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zation of the directly measured quantities, i.e. of the directions, this method is improved and carried out according to the method of the least squares. In an exact equalization according to the method of the least squares it is supposed that the results of linear measurements and angle measurement results are free from any regular and systematical errors and from errors with an unbalanced effect. But since this is not the case with angle measurements methods are investigated to weaken the influence of those errors which are in connection with the instrument. The measure (in the first half-operation the desired angle and in the second the complementary angle of the former is measured up to 360°) given in the instruction for triangulation (Ref 3) and the programs (angle measurement in all combinations and the method of the circular process) which are predominantly used in production are demonstrated. Table 1 shows programs for the measurements with equal accuracy according to single groups with three directions each. These programs are arranged for the case of a precise equalization according to the method of the least squares of independently measured di-

rections. The sequence of calculations for the setting-up of these programs is given here as well as an example for the purpose of illustration. As opposed to those given in the paper (Ref 7) the programs in table 1 were arranged according to the demands of an accurate equalization of the directly measured values - i. e. directions -, following the method of the least squares and not according to the demands for the equalization of angles (as in reference 7). The method given here leads to a number of directions of equal accuracy and permits a precise estimation of the equalized elements of the net according to the rules for the estimation of the accuracy of the measured values and their functions (Ref 2). The present method demands less time and less work for the observation of the triangulation station compared with the method of angle measurement in all combinations and it nearly shows the same results as to the accuracy of the observation results. This is proved by the calculations (Table 3) as well as by the experience made by the Moskovskoye aerogeodezicheskoye predpriyatiye (Moscow Aerial Geodetic Enterprise) in the observation of the triangulation stations by

means of "incomplete" sets. In the present method the observation programs are calculated for a better compensation of a number of errors conditioned by instruments, thus granting the symmetry of observations of each separate direction. There are 4 tables and 8 references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii (Moscow Institute for Geodetic, Aerial Survey and Cartographic Engineers)

SUBMITTED: October 22, 1958

Yakovlev, N.V.

3(2),3(4)

SOV/6-59-6-21/22

AUTHOR: None Given

TITLE: Chronicle (Khronika)

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiia, 1959, Nr 6, pp 74-75 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: At the Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii (Moscow Institute of Geodetic, Aerial Survey and Cartographic Engineers), the Ordinary Scientific Conference took place on April 22-24. A. I. Ivanov, Docent, Candidate of Philosophic Sciences, spoke on "The Outstanding Work of Materialistic Philosophy". A. N. Baranov, Chief of the Glavnoye upravleniye geodezii i kartografii (Main Administration of Geodesy and Cartography) spoke "On the Seven-year Plan for the Development of Topographic-geodetic and Cartographic Work". The following reports were delivered in the geodetic section: A. M. Faynzil'ber, Professor, "Some Integrals of the Surface Theorems and Their Application to the Mechanics of Artificial Satellites of the Earth".- A. V. Kondrashkov, Docent, "Radio-electronics and Geodesy".- G. V. Bagratuni, Docent, "Accuracy in the Solution of Inverse Position Computations by the Coordinates of Different Geodetic Systems".- P. F. Shokin, Docent, "Gravimetry in the Present Stage of Development".- Yu. V. Kokhov, Assistant, reported on the influence of rounding errors on the accuracy of solution of linear equation systems.- V. D. Bol'shakov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, spoke on the "Investigation of the Rules of Distribution of Errors in Generalising the Relief in Surveys".- N. D. Drazdov, Post-graduate Student, reported on the solution of linear systems for the adjustment of geodetic networks.- V. M. Korolevtsev, Docent, demonstrated an apparatus designed by him for parallactic traversing with a short constant vertical basis.- The following reports were delivered in the aerophotogeodetic section: A. N. Valuyev, Docent, reported on a parallactic reducer, an additional device to the stereo-comparator.- N. N. Veselovskiy, Docent, spoke on the possibility of generalising the formulas for the air survey of outlines and altitudes.- B. N. Rodionov and N. P. Zakaznov, Docents, reported on a band-shaped central shutter for aerial cameras, B. N. Rodionov on a stroboscopic collimator sight, B. N. Rodionov and Engineer V. I. Yerkhov on the scheme of a computing device for the automatic entry of the airplane into the route for air surveys.- Ye. P. Arzhanov presented some simplifications for the computation of constants of aerial cameras.- Yu. N. Kuznetsov,

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Post-graduate Student, spoke on the use of rapid film recording for the investigation of aerial-camera shutters.- V. I. Grishin, Engineer of the Geotekhkontora Gosplana RSFSR, spoke "On Some Results and Tasks in the Execution of Large-scale Photo-theodolite Surveys".- The following reports were delivered in the cartographic section: Professor V. I. Sukhov spoke on the content of the new map on a scale of 1 : 2,500,000.- Professor A. I. Preobrazhenskiy spoke on "Mineral Resources of the USSR and Their Representation on Economic Maps".- S. S. Sudakova, Assistant, reported on the method of geographic field research during the preparatory editorial work at the object of cartography.- A. S. Tolstoukhov, Assistant, reported on the improvement of relief representation of wooded flat country on the topographic map on a scale of 1 : 10,000.- Yu. S. Bilich, Assistant, reported on maps of apartment building in the atlases of the oblast'.- In the section of building of apparatus, I. I. Men'shikov, Docent, spoke on the life of A. S. Popov.- N. V. Yakovlev, Assistant, reported on reflecting lenses, Professor I. G. Sarkin on the increase in accuracy in measuring physical magnitudes, Engineer V. M. Nazarov on vertical axial systems for highly accurate optic theodolites, V. S. Usov, Assistant, on sighting with telescopes with zone plates,

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P. P. Zakharov, Assistant, on the automatization of evaluation of image couples.

YAKOVLEV, N.V., assistent

Allowing for climatological factors in angular measurements of first-order triangulation in cities. Izv. vys. uchob. zav.; geod. i aerof. no.6:15-31 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1.Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii.

(Triangulation)

81847
S/033/60/037/03/019/027
E032/E514

3.1220
3.2100

AUTHOR: Yakovlev, N. V.

TITLE: On the Use of Mirror-Lens Objectives in the Photography of Artificial Earth Satellites

PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol 37, Nr 3, pp 550-554 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The optical system of the objective is shown in Fig 2. It consists of a spherical concave mirror 2 and two negative dioptric components 1 and 3. All the refracting surfaces of the system are spherical. The dioptric component 1 is placed in front of the spherical mirror and between the centre of curvature of the mirror and its pole. It consists of two lenses in series. One of these lenses is made of crown glass and the other of flint glass. The dioptric component 3 is placed in the path of the reflected light and is located between the centre of curvature of the mirror and its pole and consists of two lenses in series. One of these is made of crown and the other of flint glass.

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S/033/60/037/03/019/027
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On the Use of Mirror-Lens Objectives in the Photography of Artificial Earth Satellites

The focal length of each of the components is not less than three times the focal length of the whole objective. The objective has a very good correction for spherical aberration, coma, astigmatism and chromatic aberration. No correction is made for the curvature of the field. Detailed information is given as to the residual aberrations of the system and it is shown that the objective can be used to photograph artificial earth satellites of the sixth magnitude with a film having a sensitivity of about 500 $(\text{lux sec})^{-1}$. Acknowledgment is made to M. A. Shesmintsev for interest in the present work.
There are 2 figures, 1 table and 8 references, 7 of which are Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii (Moscow Engineering Institute for Geodesy, Aerial Photography and Cartography)

SUBMITTED: September 7, 1959

Card 2/2

YAKOVLEV, N. V., Cand. Tech. Sci. (diss) "Investigation of High-Precision Angular Measurements in Urban Triangulation of 1st Class," Moscow, 1961, 15 pp. (Moscow Inst. Engr. of Geodesy, Aerial Photography and Cartography) 200 copies (KL Supp 12-61, 277).

YAKOVLEV, N.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Best time for making observations in city triangulation. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;geod. i aerof. no.2:93-98 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii.

(Triangulation)

YAKOVLEV, N.V., kand. tekhn.nauk

General theory of angle measurements in first- and second-order triangulation. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; geod. i aerof. no.1:3-17 '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

1. Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii.

YAKOVLEV, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk

Station adjustment of the results of measurements equivalent to an equal accuracy series. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geod. i aerof. no.3:41-46 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Moskovskiy institut inzhenerov geodezii, aerofotos"yemki i kartografii.

BORKOVSKAYA, Yu.A.; KLIMOV, P.K.; YAKOVLEV, N.V.

Methodology for the study of the cerebral circulation under experimental conditions. Biul.eksp.biol.i med. 58 no.7:124-125 Jl '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Kabinet rentgenofiziologii (zav. P.K.Klimov) Instituta fiziologii imeni I.P.Pavlova (dir. - akademik V.N.Chernigovskiy) AN SSSR, Leningrad. Submitted May 28, 1963.

SOV/86-58-9-27/42

AUTHORS: Annenkov, Ye. I., Engr Lt Col, and Yakovlev, N. Ya., Engr Maj

TITLE: Application of Achievements in Chemistry to the Repair of Aviation Materiel (Dostizheniya khimii--v praktiku remonta aviatsionnoy tekhniki).

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vozdushnogo flota, 1958, Vol 41, Nr 9, pp 64-69 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors describe some instances of using physico-chemical processes in the repair of aviation materiel. In Air Force establishments electroplating has been used for many years to repair parts and units, and to produce anticorrosion coatings. The chemical nickel-plating method for aircraft parts, and the ultrasonic electroplating method for aluminum alloys have been proposed. Recently, anodic-mechanical methods of metal machining have become widely used. An etching method, replacing grinding, has been developed; complexly

Card 1/3

shaped parts have been thus produced with a precision up to ± 0.005 mm. However, sometimes these new methods are very slow in coming into use. Vinyl has become very widely used. Caprolactam, a polyamide resin, has been experimented with as a coating material. Such materials as "glass textolite:, new kinds of rubber, and a number of other nonmetallic compositions, are used in a very limited degree. In order to extend the life of machine tools, "textolite" additions may be cemented or screwed onto worn-out guides, and bronze nuts for feed screws may be replaced by "textolite" nuts. The most suitable products are the "textolite" mark PT and the "metallurgic textolite" mark B. Some pressed-wood packing, used in pumps and other mechanisms, is considerably more resistant than that made of leather, rubber or asbestos. Wood plastic marks DSPB, DSPG, and others, are used to replace bronze sleeves and bushings, steel pulleys and gear wheels. In some cases, roller bearings were replaced by laminated-wood plastic bearings.

Some good quality parts have been made from hydraulically compressed powders. Several perchlorovinyl varnishes and enamels are now used as anticorrosion coatings for skins of aircraft flying at ultrasonic speeds or close to it. Infrared lamps are now used to dry these and other coatings in the open, after painting. The new methods provided various advantages, e.g., they brought savings in materials, expenses, labor and time. Among improvements now being developed in laboratories and industrial enterprises are: the use of molybdenum disulfide to lubricate bearings and gear transmissions which operate under sharp temperature changes (minus 50° to plus 400° C), use of a carbon dioxide st stream to cut special steels, and the use of public-network gas for metal cutting.

YAKOVLEV, N. YA.

Reforestation

Experiment with concentrated seeding in freshly cut-over areas. Les. khoz. no. 5, 1952

MONTHLY LIST OF RUSSIAN ACCESSIONS, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, AUGUST 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001961920004-9"

YAKOVLEV, N.Ya.

Clinical aspects and treatment of cancer of the rectum and the large intestine according to clinical material. Trudy TSIU 62: 253-258 '63. (MIRA 18:3)

1. II kafedra klinicheskoy khirurgii (zav. prof. B.K.Osipov) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershentvovaniya vrachey.

YAKOVLEV, O.

Central Organization for Advertising and Display of Goods.
Sov. torg. no.8:32-35 Ag '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(Latvia--Display of merchandise)

SHABLEVSKIY, V., kand.tekhn.nauk; VORONOV, V., inzh.; YAKOVLEV, O., inzh.; AFONIN, L., inzh.

Making and using cold asphalt mastics. Stroitel' no.1:18-19 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)

(Asphalt)

YAKOVLEV, O., inzh.

Bridge across the Yenisey. Zhil.-kom. khoz. 12 no.4:28-29 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Krasnoyarsk--Bridges)

FIGZAN, M.D.; YAKOVLEV, O.A.

Selecting an efficient way of ore drawing during the single-stage working of thick ore deposits. Gor. zhur. no.10:45-49 O '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut gornogo dela im. A.A. Skochinskogo.

YAKOVLEV, O.A.; PERMYAKOV, R.S.

Work practice of miners of the S.M. Kirov apatite mine. Khim. prom. no.1:50-51 Ja-F '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Apatite) (Mining engineering)

YAKOVLEV, O. A.

127-58-5-3/30

AUTHORS: Abramov, V.F., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Kaplunov, D.R., and Yakovlev, O.A., Mining Engineers

TITLE: Comparative Estimate of Ore Blasting by Deep Shot-Holes in an Apatite Mine (Sravnitel'naya otsenka otboyki rudy glubokimi skvazhinami na apatitovom rudnike)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy Zhurnal, 1958, Nr 5, pp 10-14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The apatite-nepheline mine imeni Kirov has a thick, flat sloping deposit which outcrops at the sides of the mountains. The average thickness of the ore lens varies from 150 to 200 m, and its extension is about 2,200 m. The deposit is mined by the system of forced level caving with ore blasting by large explosive charges. This system of mining had drawbacks. Therefore, a block in the northern part of the Kukisvumchorr deposit was used to conduct experiments in blasting by means of deep shot-holes; up to 50 m long. The block was divided into chambers and pillars with dimensions of 40 to 57.5 m. Altogether 350,000 tons of ore was broken in the chambers and about 400,000 tons in the interchamber pillars. The net cost of the ore from

Card 1/2

127-58-5-3/30

Comparative Estimate of Ore Blasting by Deep Shot-Holes in an Apatite Mine

the experimental block turned out to be approximately the same as in the ordinary method of applying large charges. However, the technico-economical indices of the deep hole method can be considerably improved, when the proposed scheme of hole distribution in the block, shown in Figure 3, is applied. It is concluded that this method will prove to be more efficient and will replace the latter in the mines of the Apatit Combine.
There are 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: GIGKhS

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2 1. Mines-Blast effects

YAKOVLEV, O.A., referent, gornyy inzh.

Scraper levels and scraper equipment in Climax mines. Gor. zhur. no.7:75-76 Jl '58. (MIRA 11:9)
(United States--Mining engineering)

FURZAN, M.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; YAKOVLEV, O.A., inzh.

Effect of the coefficient of the loosening of broken-off ore on conditions of its drawing. Nauch. soob. IGD 21:32-43 '63. (MIRA 17:2)

YAKOVLEV, O.A., inzh.

Effect of the coefficient of the loosening up of granular materials on their mechanical properties and the regularities of ore drawing. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 7 no.10:3-10 '64.
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Institut gornogo dela imeni A.A. Skochinskogo. Rekomendovana kafedroy razrabotki rudnykh i rossypnykh mestorozhdeniy Sverdlovskogo gornogo instituta.

YAKOVLEV, O. I.

Category : USSR/Radiophysics - Radio-wave propagation. Ionosphere I-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957, No 1910

Author : Yakovlev, O.I.
Title : Allowances for the Height of Antennas in the Theory of Tropospheric Scattering of Meter Waves

Orig Pub : Radiotekhn. i elektronika, 1956, 1, No 3, 309-312

Abstract : Examination of the dependence of the field intensity far beyond the horizon on the height of the antennas in the theory of the tropospheric propagation of meter waves. It is shown that one must take into account the interference nature of the field in the scattering region when the scattered field is calculated. Allowance for the interference between the direct wave and that reflected from the earth makes it possible to establish the dependence of the magnitude of the received signal on the antenna height.

Card : 1/1

YAKOVLEV, O. I., BOCHAROV, V. I. (FTI, Tomsk)

"The Back Scattering of Radio Waves by the Lower Ionosphere".

Reported on an interesting theoretical and experimental investigation of the radio wave back scattering in irregular heterogeneities of the ionosphere.

report presented at the All-Union Conference on Statistical Radio Physics, Gor'kiy,13-18 October 1958. (Izv. vyssh uchev zaved-Radiotekh., vol. 2, No. 1, pp 121-127) COMPLETE card under SIFOROV, V. I.)

67527

9,9100 SOV/141-2-3-4/26

AUTHORS: Yakovlev, O.I. and Bocharov, V.I.

TITLE: On the Back Scattering of Short Radio Waves by the Lower Ionosphere

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiofizika, 1959, Vol 2, Nr 3, pp 370 - 373 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The theory of the scattering of radio waves by statistical irregularities in the medium is applied to the problem of back scattering of short radio waves by the lower ionosphere. A calculation is given of the scattered energy and the correlation coefficient for signals received by distributed aerials. In the associated experimental work, a 50 kW source working on 12 Mc and having a pulse length of 50 μsec was used. Experiments suggest that the back scattering of radio waves by the ionosphere is a regularly observed phenomenon and is due to a region 10 - 20 km thick and located at an altitude of 90 - 140 km.
There are 2 figures and 6 English references.

Card 1/2

67527

SOV/141-2-3-4/26

On the Back Scattering of Short Radio Waves by the Lower Ionosphere

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut
(Sibirskiy Physico-technical Institute)

SUBMITTED: December 1, 1958

4

Card 2/2

S/112/60/000/017/003/004
A005/A001

9,9840

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1960, No. 17, p. 12, # 6.14499

AUTHOR: Yakovlev, O.I.

TITLE: On the Attenuation Function of USW Far off Behind the Horizon

PERIODICAL: Tr. Sibirsk. fiz.-tekhn. in-ta pri Tomskom un-te, 1959, No. 37, pp. 151-157

TEXT: The author determines the intensity of the USW-field far off behind the horizon, which is caused by the scattering of radiowaves in consequence of the statistical nonuniformities of the troposphere. The dependence of the field intensity is determined on the range, the height of the antennae, and the frequency.

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 1/1

87330

S/058/60/000/012/007/011
A001/A001

9.9300

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, 1960, No. 12, p. 258, # 37600

AUTHOR: Yakovlev, O.I.

TITLE: The Calculation of Inverse Scattering of Short Radiowaves by the Lower Ionosphere

PERIODICAL: Tr. Sibirsk. fiz.- tekhn. in-ta pri Tomskom un-te, 1959, No. 37, pp. 379-381

TEXT: The author presents the calculation of inverse scattering of short radiowaves at the vertical probing of the ionosphere. If the power of a transmitter amounts to 100 kw per pulse, pulse duration is 50 μsec, antenna amplification K = 10, and wavelength is 25 m, then the power of a scattered signal at the receiver input amounts to $W = 10^{-12}$w, provided that the thickness of a scattering layer is 5 km and its effective cross section of inverse scattering $\sigma = 10^{-13}\,m^{-1}$. Importance of experimental studies of radiowave scattering is pointed out.

N.A.Mityakov

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

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1

80872
S/141/60/003/02/013/025
E192/E382

9,3150

AUTHOR: Yakovlev, O.I.

TITLE: Detection Characteristics of a Gas-discharge Plasma

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiofizika, 1960, Vol 3, Nr 2, pp 285 - 289 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The detection characteristics of gas discharges have been investigated by a number of authors (Refs 1-7). However, the fundamental processes in plasma, which are responsible for its detection properties, have not been studied. It was therefore decided to carry out a number of experiments which would help to solve this problem. For this purpose a number of different detectors, filled with neon and helium, were investigated at centimetre waves. The equipment employed in the investigation consisted of an oscillator, an attenuator, a measuring line, an impedance transformer, gas-discharge detectors and a metering amplifier. Firstly, it was observed that the voltage V at the output of the detector was strongly dependent on the current passed through the discharge tube and the gas pressure in the tube. It was observed that there exists an optimum value of current and pressure at which the

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E192/E382

Detection Characteristics of a Gas-discharge Plasma

detection effect is a maximum. Various portions of the gas-discharge tube give different detection characteristics, especially as regards their magnitude. The detection effect appears to be strongest in the vicinity of the cathode and weakest near the anode. A gas-discharge detector exhibits a considerable inertia. This is illustrated in Figure 1, which shows the detected voltage V as a function of the modulation frequency. The four curves of Figure 1 were taken for Ne at pressures of 22 and 40 mm Hg and for He at 25 and 37 mm Hg. It is seen that V strongly decreases with the modulation frequency f . The detection properties are also dependent on the constant magnetic field. Since plasma becomes a strongly absorbing medium when the carrier frequency coincides with the gyromagnetic frequency, it should be possible to observe a kind of resonance in the detection characteristics. Such an effect was in fact observed and the results are plotted in Figure 2, where the vertical axis shows V , while the horizontal axis represents the

Detection Characteristics of a Gas-discharge Plasma

magnetic field. Further measurements showed that V is proportional to the high-frequency power; this is illustrated by the experimental curve in Figure 3. On the basis of the experimental data of Figures 1, 2 and 3, it is possible to express the change of the detector admittance by the following empirical formula:

$$\Delta\sigma \sim E^2/\left[(\omega - \omega_H)^2 + \beta^2\right]\sqrt{f^2 + \alpha^2} \qquad (1)$$

where E represents the electric field. This formula can easily be derived theoretically, in which case it is written as:

$$\Delta\sigma = \frac{e^4 NE^2}{2\pi m^2 kT\left[(\omega - \omega_H)^2 + \nu^2\right]\sqrt{f^2 + (m\nu/\pi M)^2}} \qquad (5)$$

where k is the Boltzmann constant,
T is the electron temperature,

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Detection Characteristics of a Gas-discharge Plasma

M is the mass of an ion,
N is the electron concentration,
ν is the effective number of collisions and
e and m are the charge and mass of an electron.

Comparison of these formulae shows that $\beta = \nu$ and $\alpha = m\nu/4\pi M$. On the basis of Eq (5) it is possible to determine the quantity ν by employing the resonance effect of the detector at the gyromagnetic frequency or the inertia curves of Figure 1. It is thus possible to calculate ν by two independent methods. Some of the results calculated by these methods are indicated in Table 1 on p 288. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 11 references, 6 of which are English and 5 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy radiofizicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom universitete (Scientific-research Radiophysics Institute of Gor'kiy University)

SUBMITTED: October 8, 1959

Card 4/4

YAKOVLEVA, G.D.; YAKOVLEV, O.I.; ROGASHKOVA, A.I.

Doppler effect in nonuniform media. Radiotekh. i elektron. 8 no.3:416-424 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)
(Doppler effect) (Electromagnetic waves)

L 13447-65 EWT(d)/EPP/PSF(b)/FSS-2/EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/EWG(v)/EWA(d)/EEC-4/

ACCESSION NR: AP 46... S/0109/64/009/010/1735/1739

AUTHOR: Kolosov, M. A.; Yakovlev, O. I.; Yefimov, A. I.; Shvachkin, K. M.; Rozgon, Yu. K.

TITLE: Meter-wave propagation in interplanetary space

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 9, no. 10, 1964, 1735-1739

TOPIC TAGS: interplanetary space, meter wave, meter wave propagation, radio wave propagation

ABSTRACT: The results of an investigation of 183.6-Mc radio-wave propagation are reported and compared with some published data. The level of a signal received from Mars 1 artificial object was determined by comparing it with the receiver noise. The latter was measured by means of a calibrated noise generator and also by a comparison with the r-f radiation coming from Cassiopeia-A. Although the measurements within the 26-50-million-km range

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L 11447-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4046671

were not reliable. the maximum possible attenuation is estimated as 4 ± 2 db over a 50-million-km distance in interplanetary space. A comparison of these pr[illegible] and Soviet published data brings about these [illegible] radiowave attenuation over [illegible] space may cause [illegible] spectrum [illegible] and on radar ranging is possible. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 05May64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC, AA NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 010

Card 2/2

ARMAND, N.A.; VVEDENSKIY, B.A.; GUSYATINSKIY, I.A.; IGOSHEV, I.P.; KAZAKOV, L.Ya.; KALININ, A.I.; KOLOSOV, M.A.; LEVSHIN, I.P.; LOMAKIN, A.N.; NAZAROVA, L.G.; NEMIROVSKIY, A.S.; PROSIN, A.V.; RYSKIN, E.Ya.; SOKOLOV, A.V.; TARASOV, V.A.; TRASHKOV, P.S.; TIKHOMIROV, Yu.A.; TROITSKIY, V.N.; FEDOROVA, L.V.; CHERNYY, F.B.; SHABEL'NIKOV, A.V.; SHIREY, R.A.; SHIFRIN, Ya.S.; SHUR, A.A.; YAKOVLEV, O.I.; ARENBERG, N.Ya., red.

[Long-distance tropospheric propagation of ultrashort radio waves] Dal'nee troposfernoe rasprostranenie ul'trakorotkikh radiovoln. Moskva, Sovetskoe radio, 1965. 414 p. (MIRA 18:9)

L 2884-66 EWT(d)/FBD/FSS-2/EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/EWA(d) TT/RB/GS/GW/WS-4

ACCESSION NR: AT5023589 UR/0000/65/000/000/0227/0233

AUTHOR: Kolosov, M. A.; Yakovlev, O. I.; Yefimov, A. I.

TITLE: Propagation of radio waves in interplanetary and near solar space

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po fizike kosmicheskogo prostranstva. Moscow, 1965. Issledovaniya kosmicheskogo prostranstva (Space research); trudy konferentsii. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 227-233

TOPIC TAGS: radio emission, radio wave propagation, radio wave absorption

ABSTRACT: A study of radio wave propagation from Mars-1 at 183.6 Mc and reception at distances of up to 50 million km is reported. The study included analysis of radio wave propagation at distances of the order of 300 million km on the basis of radio emission data from Taurus A. In particular, an attempt was made to determine 1) the maximum possible values of monochromatic radio wave attenuation in interplanetary space, 2) the attenuation of radio waves with a white spectrum in the near solar region, 3) the effect of the interplanetary medium on radio wave propagation, and 4) the possible mechanism of monochromatic radio wave attenuation. Analysis of signals from Mars-1 indicates signal fadings have an irregular character which cannot be entirely explained either by the effect of ionospheric inhomogeneities

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L 2884-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023589

or by the random rotation of the polarization plane due to the Faraday effect. This irregular character is therefore attributed to the effect of the interplanetary medium. An assumption is also advanced that during the propagation of radio waves at such distances a change in their spectrum may occur. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [JR]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 02Sep65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: AA, EC

NO REF SOV: 012 OTHER: 018 ATD PRESS: 4109

Card 2/2

L 27608-66 EWD/EWT(1) GW/WS-2
ACC NR: AP6011441 SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/66/011/004/0617/0622

AUTHOR: Yakovlev, O. I.; Yefimov, A. I.; Shvachkin, K. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Attenuation of radio waves in interplanetary space and in the vicinity of the Sun

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 11, no. 4, 1966, 617-622

TOPIC TAGS: radio wave absorption, radio wave propagation, space communication

ABSTRACT: A study of attenuation of meter-band radio waves in interplanetary space and in the vicinity of the Sun is discussed. A method of precise measurements of radio emission from radio source Taurus-A was employed. The measurements were made from March through December 1964 at 184 Mc and various values of angle ψ. The bandwidth of the antenna radiation pattern permitted measurements at $\psi \geq 5°$. On the basis of the measurements, the following conclusions were reached: 1) There is no attenuation (within limits of ±5%) in the propagation of radio waves with a continuous spectrum at the 1.6-m band for a distance of 3×10^8 km when the energy beam propagates at a distance of 2.5×10^7 km from the Sun. 2) Little attenuation was observed during the propagation of radio waves with a continuous spectrum at the 11-, 3.5-, and 1.6-m bands through all the interplanetary space within the Earth's orbit

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.371.191/.192:523.164.3

L 22608-66

ACC NR: AP6011441

When the energy beam propagates at a distance of 1.3×10^7 km from the Sun.
3) During the propagation of monochromatic radio waves at the meter band in interplanetary space and in the vicinity of the sun a change in the spectrum could be observed which leads to the development of apparent attenuation during reception by a narrow-band receiver. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 9 formulas, and 1 table.
[GS]

SUB CODE: 17/ SUBM DATE: 26Jan65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 013/ ATD PRESS: 4228

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AM5027749 Monograph UR/ 70

Armand, N. A.; Vvedenskiy, B. A.; Gusyatinskiy, I. A.; Igoshev, I.P.; Kazakov, L. YA.; Kalinin, A. I.; Nazarova, L. G.; Nemirovskiy, A. S.; Prosin, A.V.; Ryskin, E. YA.; Sokolov, A. V.; Tarasov, V.A.; Tashkov, P. S.; Tikhomirov, YU. A.; Troitskiy, V. N. Fedorova, L. V.; Chernyy, F. B.; Shabel'nikov, A. V.; Shirov, R. A.; Shiffrin, YA. S.; Shur, A. A.;;YAkovlev, O. I.; Kolosov, M. A.; Lovshin, I. P.; Lomakin, A. M.

Upper tropospheric propagation of ultrashort radio waves (Dal'neye troposfernoye rasprostraneniye ul'trakorotkikh radiovoln) Moscow, Izd-vo "Sovetskoye radio", 1965. 414 p. illus., biblio. 4000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: radio wave propagation, tropospheric radio wave, radio communication, space communication, tropospheric scatter communication, signal processing, signal distortion, field theory

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This monograph is intended for specialists working in the field of radiowave propagation, designers of long-distance radio communication systems, and teachers and students of the advanced courses in schools of higher technical education. The monograph contains, for the most part, heretofore unpublished results of Soviet experimental and theoretical investigations in the field of long-distance tropospheric ultrashortwave propagation.

UDC: 621.371.24

Card 1/10

ACC NR: AM5027749

Problems of investigating the troposphere by means of refractometers, the mean level of signals, meteorological conditions and topography, fluctuation of arrival angles and distortions of antenna directivity patterns, losses in antenna gain, and quick and slow fadings of signal levels are discussed. The statistical characteristics of the signals at diversity reception in time, space, frequency and angle as well as the distortion of signals in the communication systems are also investigated. The long-distance propagation theory is analyzed, and the engineering method of calculating field intensity at long-distance tropospheric propagation is given. At present, there is no theory of Long-Distance Tropospheric Propagation which can be applied effectively enough in practice. Thus, in the investigation of that propagation, considerable attention has to be paid to experiments. The special characteristics of geographical conditions of the territory involved should be taken into consideration during the analysis of experimental data and in their practical application because the conditions of propagation in arctic and tropical climates differ from those existing over seas and continents. A considerable part of the monograph deals with the investigations of long-distance tropospheric propagation carried out over dry land routes, 800 km long, in the central part of the USSR under the general supervision of B. A. Vvedenskiy and A. G. Arenberg (up to 1957). V. I. Siforov investigated problems con-

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ACC NR: AM5027749

nected with distortions and fluctuations of signals. References follow each chapter.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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ACC NR: AM5027749

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ACC NR: AM5027749

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ACC NR: AM5027749

Card 9/10

ACC NR: AP6036377 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/66/011/011/2064/2066

AUTHOR: Yakovlev, O. I.; Yefimov, A. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Fluctuation characteristics and spectrum of radio waves propagating in the interplanetary space

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 11, no. 11, 1966, 2064-2066

TOPIC TAGS: radio wave propagation, interplanetary space, interplanetary communication

ABSTRACT: Rapid fluctuation of energy stream propagating in the interplanetary space has been observed (A. Hewish et al., Nature, 1964, 203, 4951, 1214) when the radiowave sources have small (1 angle minute or less) size. This fluctuation is due to the rapidly-moving statistically-inhomogeneous plasma that fills the

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6036377

space between the planets (A. Hewish et al., Monthly Notices, Royal Astr. Soc., 1963, 126, 5, 467). Formulas are derived which describe the mean square amplitude fluctuation, the mean square phase fluctuation, and the energy-spectrum width in terms of L and ψ ; the radiowave path is described by its length L and the angle ψ between the direction to the Sun and the direction to the radio source, the receiver being located on the Earth. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 13 formulas.

SUB CODE: 03, 09 / SUBM DATE: 01Mar66 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

NALIVKIN, V.D.; DEDEYEV, V.A.; IVANTSOVA, V.V.; KATS, Z.Ya.; KRUGLIKOV, N.M.; LAZAREV, V.S.; SVERCHKOV, G.P.; CHERNIKOV, K.A.; SHABLINSKAYA, N.V.; Prinimal uchastiye: ZHABREV, I.P.; ROZANOV, L.N.; SOFRONITSKIY, P.A.; KHAIN, V.Ye.; SIMONENKO, T.N.; SOKOLOV, V.N.; YAKOVLEV, O.N., gidrogeolog

[Comparative analysis of the oil and gas potential and the tectonics of the West Siberian and Turan-Scythian platforms.] Sravnitel'nyi analiz neftegazonosnosti i tektoniki Zapadno-Sibirskoi i Turano-Skifskoi plit. Leningrad; Nedra, 1965. 322 p. (Leningrad. Vsesoiuznyi neftianoi nauchno-issledovatel'skii geologorazvedochnyi institut. Trudy, no.236) (MIRA 18:6)

YAKOVLEV, O.N.

SLUTSKIY, M.Ye; YAKOVLEV, O.N.; ANDREYEV-RYBAKOV, L.I.; ROMANOVSKIY, V.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent, redaktor; LEVINSON, Ye.M., inzhener, redaktor; NIKITIN, P.S., inzhener, redaktor; SOKOLOVA, L.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Electromagnetic stamping presses] Elektromagnitnye shtampovochnye pressy. Pod obshchei red. V.P. Romanovskogo. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1955. 21 p. (Bibliotechka shtampovshchika no.11) [Microfilm] (MLRA 8:10)
Sheet metal work) (Magnetoelectric machines)

28576
S/187/61/000/010/001/007
D053/D113

9,7910

AUTHORS: Nazarov, S.Kh., Korzhukov, N.G., Pletnev, A.P., and Yakovlev, O.N.

TITLE: The type 6-35 magnetic tape

PERIODICAL: Tekhnika kino i televideniya, no. 10, 1961, 7-11

TEXT: The authors describe the manufacturing process of the type 6-35 magnetic tape and compare its operating characteristics with those of other types of tape. Unlike other Soviet-produced tapes, this perforated 35-mm tape has a ferromagnetic coating made of γ -ferric oxide without an admixture of cobalt compounds. It was jointly developed in 1960 by the Shostkinskiy filial NIKFI (Shostka Branch of the NIKFI), the Shostkinskiy khimzavod (Shostka Chemical Plant) and the VNAIZ. The film for the tape is made of СВХ-40 (SVKh-40) synthetic resin, which is a copolymer of vinyl chloride and vinylidene chloride, with aromatic hydrocarbons and ketones as solvents. The film is then coated with a ferromagnetic suspension on a special МП-400 (MP-400) machine designed and built in 1960 by the Shostka Chemical Plant.

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The type 6-35 magnetic tape

The type 6 magnetic powder contained in the ferromagnetic suspension is made of α-FeOOH which is processed into γ-ferric oxide. The grains are acicular, 0.2 μ long, and have a length to crossover ratio of $\simeq$7:1. The performance of the new 6-35 type magnetic tape was investigated and the obtained operating characteristics were compared with those of the "Gevasonor T-200", 2-35, 4-35, C-1 54-4558 (S-1 54-4558) (standard) tapes, and with the tape produced by the "Piral'" firm [Abstracter's note: the name is given in Russian transliteration]. The basic electroacoustical characteristics of Soviet magnetic tapes are compiled in Table 2. It can be seen that the type 4-35 and 6-35 tapes have similar electroacoustical characteristics except that the demagnetizability index of the former is 4.5 db less than that of the latter. A comparison of the amplitude characteristics, remanence variations and the coercivity of these tapes showed that (1) the cobalt-free 6-35 magnetic tape possesses a better demagnetizability than cobalt-containing 2-35 and 4-35 tapes, especially with the elapse of time; (2) the optimum value of the high-frequency bias current and the value of the recording current required for obtaining a given magnetization level were reduced in the 6-35 tape; and (3) the basic characteristics of the 6-35 tape remain practically

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The type 6-35 magnetic tape

constant within ambient temperature variations from +60° to -60°C. There are 8 figures, 2 tables and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Shostkinskiy filial Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kinofotoinstituta (Shostka Branch of the Scientific Research Institute of Motion Picture Photography).

Card 3/4

FAL'KEVICH, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; YAKOVLEV, O.N., inzh.; TIMOFEYEV, Ye.N.

New magnetic belt for magnetographic checking. Stroi.truboprov. 7 no.9:10-12 S '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po stroitel'stvu magistral'nykh truboprovodov, Moskva (for Fal'kevich). 2. Filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kinofotoinstituta, Shostka (for Yakovlev, Timofeyev).
(Magnetic testing) (Pipe joints--Testing)

ANDREYEV, Yu.F.; YAKOVLEV, O.N.

Hydrological study of Mesozoic and Cenozoic sediments in the northwestern part of the West Siberian oil- and gas-bearing province. Trudy VNIGRI no.225:303-310 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

YAKOVLEV, P.

Improvement in the design of spring anticreepers. Zhel.dor. transp. 36 no.6:83 Je '55. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Starshiy inzhener distantsii puti, stantsiya Altayskaya. (Railroads--Track) (Railroads--Equipment and supplies)

YAKOVLEV, P.

"Historical development of the technology of grain milling." N.A.Ponomarev. Reviewed by P.IAkovlev. Muk.elev.prom.22 no.5: 3 of cover My '56. (MLRA 9:9)

(Grain milling) (Ponomarev, N.A.)

YAKOVLEV, P.

AUTHOR: Yakovlev, P., Squadron Commander (Chelyabinsk) 84-12-31/49

TITLE: A Direct Procedure (Po pryamoy skheme)

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, 1957, Nr 12, p 24 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author reports an innovation introduced by the Chief of Communications and Radio navigation G. Khomutov, and the Chief of Radio Direction Finder Station, P. Kozulin, to simplify the procedure of getting the bearing from the station. The improvement involves an addition of an audio-frequency generator and a microphone amplifier to the ground transmitter. The addition makes it possible to cut the time of getting a bearing down to 20-30 seconds. The article is accompanied by the wiring diagram of the device.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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VASILEV, N.; LOGIN, N.; MAKOVLEV, P.

New Statute of the U.S.S.R. State Bank. Den. i kred. 19 no. 2:22-30 F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

(Banking law)

YAKOVLEV, P. [IAkovliev, P.]

To prevent war. Nauka i zhyttia 11 no.6:48-49 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Peace) (World politics)